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MISCELLANY.

From the Knickerbocker for September.

THE ROBINSON HOUSE,

OR REMINISCENCES OF WEST POINT AND ARNOLD THE TRAITOR.

By a Member of the Board of Visitors.

Benedict Arnold was a native of Connecticut, and the brick building in which he once kept store, although time-worn and decayed, is still standing at New Haven, near the harbor, with one end overgrown with ivy, and in the garret may still be seen the sign he then used. No officer in the American army stood higher than he in the confidence of the government, and the love of the people, prior to that dark period, when, plotting the ruin of his oppressed country, he effected his own, and exchanged forever the bright and spotless inheritance of a soldier's fame, for the withering curse of a nation's contempt, and the unending infamy of a traitor's name, which living, haunted every hour of his life, and will be fresh in the history of all future time.

All writers agree that the deep pecuniary embarrassments of Arnold, into which his love of pleasure and great extravagance had led him, were the leading motives that impelled him to the fearful step. Ramsay informs us that the generosity of the States did not keep pace with the extravagance of their favorite officer. A sumptuous table and expensive equipage, unsupported by the resources of private fortune, unguarded by the virtues of economy and good management, soon increased his debts beyond the possibility of discharging them. His love of pleasure produced the love of money; and that extinguished all sensibility to the obligations of honor and duty. The calls of luxury were pressing, and demanded gratification, although at the expense of fame and country. Contracts were made, speculations entered into, and partnerships instituted, which could not bear investigation. Oppression, extortion, misapplication of public money and property, furnished him with the further means of gratifying his favorite passions. In these circumstances, a change of sides offered the only hope of evading a scrutiny, and at the same time held out a prospect of replenishing his exhausted coffers.

In the midst of his desperation, his funds gone, detection unavoidable, he resolved to unburden his griefs to the French envoy; and mingling in their detail the ingratitude of his country, to seek from the sympathy of a foreigner the means to retrieve his shattered fortunes. The application was not only unsuccessful, but was rejected with such disdain, and accompanied with such bitter rebuke, as to add greatly to the desperation of Arnold. Thus baffled and mortified, he was at last driven, by his impetuous feelings, into the fatal project of selling his country; that country which had heaped honor after honor upon him, with prodigal kindness; which had given him birth, and placed his name high upon the roll of her great and distinguished men; whose shores were covered with a mercenary foe, seeking her subjugation; that country, in fine, whose soldiery were barefoot and starving, amid the storms of winter, and which, poor in every thing but her reliance on God, her valor, and the bravery of her people, had no hoarded gold with which to win back to love

and duty the traitor to her standard and her righteous cause.

After the British evacuated Philadelphia, many families were left, who were disaffected toward the Americans, and among others, that of Mr. Edward Shippen, afterwards Chief Justice of Pennsylvania. His beautiful and accomplished daughter had been the "toast" of all the British officers, of whom none stood higher in the estimation of the family than Major John Andre. With him Miss Shippen was in the habit of constant and friendly correspondence. Arnold was not an unmoved spectator of the young lady's beauty and worth; and having made an offer of his hand and heart, was accepted, and thus entered a family hostile to his country, and whose interest and pleasure it would naturally be, to win from the cause of the "rebels" to that of the king one so well known to fame. The acquaintance with Major Andre commenced at this time; and even then the determination of Arnold was formed to make Andre the instrument by which the hellish plot was to be consummated. Arnold had been for some time leading an inactive life, having been excused from duty, owing to the wounds he had received; but he became suddenly anxious for active service in the field.

His first effort was to procure at the hands of General Washington the command of West Point, then universally esteemed the most important military outpost in the country. He succeeded in this, and established his head-quarters at "Beverly" or "Robinson House," on the eastern side of the Hudson river, about two miles below West Point. This place had belonged to one Beverly Robinson, who having taken up arms with the British against his country, forfeited his property. The main part of the army was at this time down the Hudson, between "Dobbs' Ferry" and "Tappan." Gen. La Fayette had employed, at his own expense, in New York, several spies, who were to furnish him secret intelligence of the movements of the enemy. Arnold applied to him for their names and address, on the pretence that they could communicate with him with greater facility, and he would then send the information to La Fayette; but the request was promptly refused, as some old-fashioned notions of honor seemed to forbid it. Arnold, after his marriage, encouraged Mrs. Arnold in keeping up the correspondence with Major Andre, and thus, although unknown to herself, the devoted wife was made one of the tools by which American liberty was to be crushed. In a little time Arnold commenced a direct correspondence with Andre, the letters of the former being signed "Gustavus," and of the latter, "John Anderson." For some time Sir Henry Clinton did not know the real author; but he soon became satisfied, from a chain of circumstances, that it was General Arnold. The grand project of securing West Point, with all its dependent posts, stores, and property, was of such vast importance, that Sir Henry Clinton deemed no expense or trouble too great to effect it. It being now known to the British commander that Arnold was in fact the person with whom the correspondence commenced, measures were taken to perfect the details of the system of villainy which he proposed. Arnold requested that Major Andre should be the person to hold communication with him, and Clinton accordingly deputed him.

Major John Andre was intended for commercial life, and had entered upon its busy employments; but the abrupt and sad termination of his addresses to a

young English lady, whose father forbade the union, drove him to the excitement of military life; and, forsaking England, he sought in the fascination of military glory, a forgetfulness of his bitter fate. He was taken prisoner of war soon after he entered the army; and when searched, he concealed in his mouth a miniature of his lady love, which in happier days his own pencil had sketched, and which in distant lands and amidst other scenes, he wore as a memory's talisman; the silent, though still loved companion of life's weary pilgrimage. He was a most graceful, elegant, and accomplished gentleman, and ripe scholar; passionately fond of the fine arts, and a finished master of painting and drawing. He was the favorite of the whole army, and into every domestic circle was welcomed as a friend and brother. Such was the man selected to conduct the delicate and dangerous negotiation, which had for its unholy aim the base surrender of America; such the man with whose aid Benedict Arnold was to strike a blow at the heart of that country, under whose "stripes and stars" he had fought freedom's battles; from whose gory fields he had borne away the wounds and scars which are the soldier's best certificates, and the mute pleaders for a country's gratitude.

It was the original intention of Arnold to receive Andre within the lines, at his own head-quarters, and to arrange there the whole plan of operations. At that time, part of the army was stationed at Salem, a town on the eastern side of the Hudson, some distance from the river, and under the command of Colonel Sheldon. He had been told by General Arnold that he expected a person from New York, whom he wished to meet at Sheldon's quarters, and desired instant notice of his arrival. A letter was then written, informing Andre of this arrangement; to this he replied, in the enigmatical style which distinguished all their correspondence, that he would be at 'Dobbs' Ferry' at a certain time. Arnold left West Point in the afternoon of the 10th of September, went down the river in his barge to 'King's Ferry,' passing the night at the house of Joshua Smith, and went early next morning down to 'Dobbs' Ferry.' Andre had arrived the night before, but not finding Arnold, and fearing mistake, he returned to New York. Another meeting was fixed for the 20th. Arnold then wrote to Major Tallmadge, commandant at one of the out-posts, if a man calling himself 'John Anderson' arrived at his station, to send him without delay to head-quarters, escorted by two dragoons. Sir Henry Clinton, in order to afford means of easier intercourse and escape, had sent Colonel Beverly Robinson up the river, in the sloop-of-war Vulture, with orders to stop at 'Teller's Point.' A letter from the Vulture, addressed to General Putnam, (known not to be there,) reached Arnold, and was of course understood to apprise him that Andre was on board.

On that very day, and but a few hours after the boat had carried the letter on shore, General Washington and his suite crossed the Hudson at 'King's Ferry,' in Arnold's barge, the Vulture then in full view below: and while Washington was viewing her with his glass, Arnold is said to have betrayed great uneasiness. It is worthy of remark, that before Andre left New York, he was expressly ordered by Sir Henry Clinton not to change his dress, nor to go within the American lines, and on no account to take any papers.

Arnold employed a man by the name of Joshua Smith to aid him generally in the prosecution of his plan, although it is now generally believed that he never did communicate to Smith the purpose he had in view. Smith was to bring Andre on shore from the Vulture, and 'Smith's house,' in case of ultimate necessity, was to be the place of negotiation. At Arnold's request, Smith sent all his family away ex-

cept the servants. Being furnished with a boat and pass, and assisted by two brothers by the name of Colqhoun, who were forced very reluctantly to go, he went off to the Vulture, with orders to bring Mr. Anderson on shore. The oars were muffled, the night was tranquil and serene; the stars shone bright above them; the water was calm and unruffled; and the gentle air floated mildly by. The work of treason went noiselessly on, and the whispers of conscience found no echo, save in the heart where they originated.

Smith was shown into the cabin of the Vulture, into which soon after Colonel Robinson brought a man, whom he introduced as Mr. Anderson. He was in full uniform, but over it he wore a blue travelling coat. They left the Vulture, and landed at the foot of a mountain called the 'Long Clove,' on the west margin of the river, about six miles below 'Stony Point.' The exact spot for the first interview had been fixed, and to this place, Arnold had ridden from Smith's house. And there, in the darkness of night, amid its stillness and gloom, stood the arch traitor of America, and the flower of England's chivalry! It was a picture worthy of a master pencil. At their feet lay the mighty but tranquil Hudson; above and around them, were the towering monuments of God's omnipotence, that

'Proclaim the eternal Architect on high,
Who stamps on all his works his own eternity.'

The conference was continued the greater part of the night, and when the wasting of the tide and the near approach of day-light was urged by Smith as a reason for its termination, the parties agreed to proceed to 'Smith's House.' The boat was sent off, and Arnold and Andre proceeded on horseback. Near the house, the challenge of a sentinel gave Andre the unwelcome and startling intelligence that he was within the American lines, but it was too late to retreat. The recollection of the positive orders of Sir Henry Clinton was vivid and distinct: but more time was necessary to accomplish the great object of his mission; and he dared the peril with the cherished belief that he was serving acceptably the cause of his king and country.

Soon after the party had reached Smith's, a heavy cannonading was heard down the river, which proved to be against the Vulture, and caused her to change her position. After breakfast, Arnold and Andre were left together; and in the course of the day the nefarious scheme was finished, and the conditions settled. But so secret were the proceedings that to this hour the veil has never been entirely removed from the transaction. The grave has closed over the actors in the great drama. Fancy has run wild with conjecture, yet the minute details have not transpired, and never can. Enough, however, is known to verify the truth of Walpole's remark, that 'every man has his price'; how derogatory soever to the noble feelings of our nature, yet it found its practical illustration in the miserable Arnold. Various conjectures have been indulged as to the price paid by the British; and the better opinion seems to be, (but even that is little less than conjecture,) that he received ten thousand pounds sterling, in exchange for that brilliant reputation, 'which the wealth of a world ought to have been insufficient to purchase.'

Andre was then furnished with the following papers: I. Artillery orders recently published at West Point, directing the disposition of each corps in case of alarm. II. An estimate of the American force at West Point and its dependencies. III. An estimate of the number of men requisite to man the works. IV. A return of the ordnance in the different forts, redoubts and batteries. V. Remarks on the works at West Point, describing the construction of each and its strength or weakness. VI. A

report of a council of war lately held at headquarters, containing hints respecting the probable operations of the campaign, and which had been sent by General Washington to Arnold a few days before, requesting his opinion on the subjects to which it referred. These papers were all in the handwriting of Arnold, and bore his signature! At Arnold's request, the papers were all put by Andre between his feet and stockings, and in the event of detection were to be destroyed. It was then farther arranged that Andre was to return immediately to New York: that the British troops, already embarked under a pretext of an expedition to the Chesapeake, were to be ready at a moment's warning to ascend the river; the post at West Point was to be weakened by such a disposition of its troops as would leave no adequate force for its defence; as soon as it was known to Arnold that the British troops were coming up the river, parties of soldiers were to be sent out from the garrison to certain distant points, under pretence of meeting the enemy, while the British landed, and were to march upon the undefended garrison by other and different routes. These details being all arranged, Andre was furnished with several different passes, to be used in case of emergency. The next question was, how he should get back to New York? Andre insisted that he should be put on board the Vulture, but to this Smith interposed so many serious obstacles, that the matter was still unsettled when Arnold and Andre parted—to meet no more on this side the grave.

After Arnold had departed, Smith positively refused to incur the hazard of rowing down to the Vulture; and much to the chagrin and disappointment of Andre, he was compelled to adopt the only alternative, a journey back by land. Smith agreed to accompany him until he should have passed beyond the American posts. Arnold had, after much difficulty, prevailed on Andre to exchange his military for a citizen's dress. Smith was still the dupe of Arnold's cunning. He neither knew the rank, the name, nor the business of his illustrious guest; and when, with the natural curiosity which such an occurrence would arouse, he inquired why a man coming in a civil capacity, and on commercial business, should be dressed in full uniform, he was told it was Mr. Anderson's ambition to be considered a man of consequence, and that he had borrowed from an acquaintance the military costume in which he appeared; but now that he was compelled to return by land, a citizen's dress would be obviously more proper. With this plausible reasoning, Smith was so well satisfied, that he furnished Andre from his own wardrobe with the necessary apparel. Just before sunset he and Smith, accompanied by a negro servant of the latter, proceeded to 'King's Ferry,' and crossed the river from 'Stony Point' to 'Verplanck's Point.' In pursuing the route which was considered most safe, they met with many of Smith's acquaintances, with whom he drank and joked, but suffered no interruption until near Crampond, where they were hailed by the sentinel of a patrolling party, by whose captain they were examined. The pass signed by Arnold was produced, and ended all further delay; but the worthy captain of the guard was so urgent that they should not incur the personal danger of further travel that night, that Smith resolved, greatly to the annoyance of Andre, to stop, and in the humble cottage of Andreas Miller, an honest old farmer, they found rest for the night.

Early in the morning they proceeded on the road leading to Pine's Bridge, and about two miles beyond it partook of a frugal breakfast, at the house of a good Dutch woman, who, though plundered by the marauders, was enabled to spread before them a repast of hasty pudding and milk, accompanied, we doubt not, with an honest welcome and a woman's

blessing. After breakfast, Smith divided with Andre his small stock of paper money, took his final leave, and with his servant returned to Peekskill, and thence to Fishkill, whither he had sent his family during the memorable scenes that had occurred at his house. On his way back, he took occasion to call at 'Beverly,' dined with General Arnold, and gave him a full account of Mr. Anderson's progress, and where he had left him. When Smith and Andre parted, it was understood that Andre would pursue the route through 'White Plains,' avoiding the river roads, and thus reach New York; but instead of that, he turned off toward the Hudson, taking the Tarrytown road.

It so happened that the same morning on which Andre passed Pine's Bridge, seven persons, who resided near the Hudson, on the neutral ground, agreed to go out in company and watch the road, to intercept any suspicious stragglers or droves of cattle that might be passing towards New York. Three of this party, John Paulding, David Williams, and Isaac Van Wart, were concealed near the road in the bushes. About half a mile north of Tarrytown, and a few hundred yards from the Hudson, the road crossed a small brook, from each side of which the ground rises into a hill, which, at that time, was covered over with trees and underbush. At this point, Major Andre was stopped. After an examination of his passports, he was suffered to proceed; but immediately after, one of the men, thinking that he perceived something singular in his appearance, called him back. Andre asked them where they were from? 'From down below,' they replied, meaning from New York. Too frank to suspect a snare, Andre answered, 'And so am I.' He was then closely searched, and the papers found concealed in his stockings. They were examined, and Paulding said, 'He is a spy!' Andre made the most liberal offers to his captors to procure his release, but in vain. He was carried by them a prisoner to North Castle, one of the American posts, and there surrendered to Colonel Jameson, the officer in command.

As a reward for the virtuous and patriotic conduct of Paulding, Williams, and Van Wart, Congress voted to each an annuity for life, of two hundred dollars, and a silver medal, having on one side a shield, inscribed 'Fidelity,' and on the other the motto, 'Vincit amor patriæ.'

Colonel Jameson, after a careful examination of the papers, notwithstanding the fact that they were all in the handwriting and bore the signature of Arnold, and carried on their face the indisputable evidence of his treason, ordered the prisoner to be sent direct to Arnold. This conduct was indeed most extraordinary, and justified the remark of Gen. Washington, that either on account of his egregious folly, or bewildered conception, he seemed lost in astonishment, and not to know what he was doing. The prisoner was accordingly sent off to headquarters, and the papers despatched by an express to Gen. Washington. Major Tallmadge, the second officer in command under Colonel Jameson, was absent from the post when the prisoner was brought in; but having returned very shortly after the guard had departed with him, and being apprised of the facts, he at once declared his full confidence of Arnold's treason, and urged so earnestly that the prisoner should not be sent to headquarters, that Colonel Jameson yielded a reluctant assent that an express should be instantly despatched; and in a few hours Lieutenant Allen returned with Andre to North Castle; from thence he was removed, for greater security, to Salem, and placed under the charge of Major Tallmadge. Upon reaching this post, Andre found that he was not to be taken to Arnold, and utterly despairing of escape or concealment, he wrote his first letter to General Washington, dated 'Salem, 24th September, 1780.'

in which, with a soldier's frankness, he disclosed his situation and all his proceedings. He then handed the letter open to Major Tallmadge, who read it with strong emotion, and sealed and forwarded it to General Washington.

The Commander-in-chief was then on his way from Hartford, and changing the route which he had first proposed, came by the way of West Point. At Fishkill, he met the French Minister, M. de la Luzerne, who had been to visit Count Rochambeau, at Newport, and he remained that night with the Minister. Very early next morning, he sent off his luggage, with orders to the men to go with it as quickly as possible to 'Beverly,' and give Mrs. Arnold notice that he would be there at breakfast.—When the General and his suite arrived opposite West Point, he was observed to turn his horse into a narrow road that led to the river. La Fayette remarked, 'General, you are going in a wrong direction; you know Mrs. Arnold is waiting breakfast for us.' Washington good-naturedly remarked: 'Ah, I know you young men are all in love with Mrs. Arnold, and wish to get where she is as soon as possible. You may go and take your breakfast with her, and tell her not to wait for me; I must ride down and examine the redoubts on this side of the river.' The officers, however, with the exception of two of the aids, remained. When the aids arrived at 'Beverly,' they found the family waiting; and having communicated the message of General Washington, Arnold, with his family and the two aids, sat down to breakfast. Before they had finished, a messenger arrived in great haste, and handed General Arnold a letter, which he read with deep and evident emotion.

The self-control of the soldier enabled Arnold to suppress the agony he endured after reading this letter. He rose hastily from the table; told the aids that his immediate presence was required at West Point, and desired them so to inform General Washington, when he arrived. Having first ordered a horse to be ready, he hastened to Mrs. Arnold's chamber, and there, with a bursting heart, disclosed to her his dreadful position, and that they must part, perhaps forever. Struck with horror at the painful intelligence, this fond and devoted wife swooned and fell senseless at his feet. In this state he left her, hurried down stairs, and, mounting his horse, rode with all possible speed to the river. In doing so, Arnold did not keep the main road, but passed down the mountain, pursuing a by-path through the woods, which Lieutenant Arden pointed out, and which is now called 'Arnold's Path.' Near the foot of the mountain, where the path approaches the main road, a weeping-willow, planted there no doubt by some patriot's hand, stands in marked contrast with the forest trees which encircle and surround it, to point out to the inquiring tourist the very pathway of the traitor.

In our interesting visit, we were accompanied by the superintendent, Major Delafield, and, in the barges kindly offered for our accommodation, we were rowed to 'Beverly Dock,' and landed at the spot where Arnold took boat to aid his escape. He was rowed to the 'Vulture,' and using a white handkerchief, created the impression that it was a flag-boat; it was therefore suffered to pass. He made himself known to Capt. Sutherland, of the Vulture, and then calling on board the leader of the boatmen who had rowed him off, informed him that he and his crew were all prisoners of war. This disgraceful and most unmanly appendix to his treason, was considered so contemptible by the captain, that he permitted the man to go on shore, on his parole of honor, to procure clothes for himself and comrades. This he did, and returned the same day. When they arrived in New York, Sir Henry Clinton, holding in

just contempt such a wanton act of meanness, set them all at liberty.

When General Washington reached 'Beverly,' and was informed that Arnold had departed for West Point, he crossed directly over, expecting to find him. Surprised to learn that he had not been there, after examining the works he returned. Gen. Hamilton had remained at 'Beverly'; and as Washington and his suite were walking up the mountain road from 'Beverly Dock,' they met General Hamilton, with anxious face and hurried step, coming toward them. A brief and suppressed conversation took place between Washington and himself, and they passed on rapidly to the house, where the papers that Washington's change of route had prevented his receiving, had been delivered that morning; and being represented to Hamilton as of great and pressing importance, were by him opened, and the dreadful secret disclosed. Instant measures were adopted to intercept Arnold, and prevent his escape, but in vain. General Washington then communicated the facts to La Fayette and Knox, and said to the former, 'more in sorrow than in anger,' *'Whom can we trust now?'* He also went up to see Mrs. Arnold; but even Washington could carry to her no consolation. Her grief was almost frenzied; and in its wildest moods she spoke of General Washington as the murderer of her child. It seemed that she had not the remotest idea of her husband's treason; and she had even schooled her heart to feel more for the cause of America, from her regard for those who professed to love it. Her husband's glory was her dream of bliss—the requiem chant for her infant's repose; and she was found, alas! as many a confiding heart has oft been found,

'To cling like ivy round a worthless thing.'

Arnold wrote to General Washington, declaring the innocence of Andre; that he came on shore under his protection, and was not answerable for any wrong of Arnold's; and soliciting, also, protection and kindness for his wife, who, he remarked, 'was as good and innocent as an angel, and incapable of doing wrong.'

Washington took active measures to guard against the treason. Not knowing how far the poison had spread, or who of all those about him had been affected by it, he was compelled to a course, which, while it did not distrust any one in particular of his brave compatriots in arms, yet extended over all the tireless vigilance of an eye sleepless in its country's service. Andre was sent under a strong guard to head-quarters at Beverly, where he arrived in custody of Major Tallmadge, on the morning of the 26th. Washington made many inquiries of Major Tallmadge, but declined to have the prisoner brought into his presence, and never did see him while in the hands of the Americans. Andre was next taken to West Point, where he remained until the morning of the 28th, when he was removed down the river, in a barge, to Stony Point, and thence, under an escort of cavalry, to 'Tappan.' Some doubt has existed whether Andre was ever at West Point; but it is on record, on the authority of Colonel Tallmadge, who personally attended Andre, from the moment of his arrest to that of his execution, that he was carried to West Point, but not imprisoned there.

In passing down the river, he conversed freely with Major Tallmadge, pointed out a piece of table land on the western shore, where he was to have landed, and pointing to old Fort Putnam, which still stands in lofty grandeur, almost undecayed by time, the constant resort of the pilgrim patriot, he detailed the projected course of the British up the mountain to its attack; and I learn that so well had the preparations been conducted, that the scaling ladders with which the walls were to be passed, were found afterwards,

concealed, ready for service, and some of which were preserved until within a few years, by an aged patriot as relics of that remote period; and even now may be seen in the drill house at West Point, a portion of the huge chain that was stretched across the Hudson, just below West Point, to obstruct the British shipping, and several links of which Arnold had caused to be cut, that the enemy could break it with greater facility. On their way to Tappan, Major Andre was very anxious to know what would be the result of his capture; and when Major Tallmadge could no longer evade a direct reply, however painful to his feelings, he told this short and simple story: 'I had a much loved class mate in Yale College, by the name of Nathan Hale, who entered the army in 1775. Immediately after the battle of Long Island, General Washington wanted information of the strength, position, and probable movements of the enemy. Captain Hale tendered his services, went over to Brooklyn, was taken just as he was passing the outposts of the British, on his return.' Turning to Andre, Major Tallmadge said, with emphasis: 'Do you know the sequel of that story?'

'Yes,' said Andre; 'he was hung as a spy; but surely you do not consider his case and mine alike?'

Major Tallmadge replied: 'Yes, precisely similar, and similar will be your fate!' From that moment, the dejection of his spirits was striking and painful.

On the 29th of September, General Washington summoned a board of officers, consisting of six major generals and eight brigadiers. They were directed to examine the case of Major Andre, and to report the facts, with their opinion of the nature of the transaction, and its punishment. When the prisoner was brought before them, the president informed him that he was at perfect liberty to withhold an answer to any questions put to him. Declining to avail himself of any legal or technical rights, he proceeded to give a brief narrative of all that had occurred, between his landing from the Vulture and his capture; and stated expressly that he did not come on shore under the protection of a flag of truce. His deportment was manly, dignified, and delicate; and while he sought no disguise or concealment of the part he had played in this transaction, he was scrupulously careful not to disclose the names or acts of others. After full consideration, the board of officers reported the facts in detail, and their opinion that Major Andre ought to be considered a spy, and that, according to the laws and usage of nations, he should suffer death. The voice of humanity pleaded loudly for mercy to Major Andre, but the stern realities of the scene which might have been presented, had his agency been successful, forbade all hope. Inexorable justice, and the stern decrees of the law, alike required an example, which should not only prove a warning to all traitors in time to come, but convince the American people that their cause was in the hands of men who 'knew their rights, and knowing dared maintain them.' Appeals the most powerful were made, and no human effort left untried, to induce Washington to save Andre, but in vain. His heart was full of the milk of human kindness; his sympathies were all enlisted for the interesting prisoner, whose life was in his hands; and it required the firmness of a Roman father to withstand the promptings of his own generous nature. But he never shrank from the rigid performance of a public duty, or permitted his heart to dictate what honor and patriotism alike forbade.

One plan, however, suggested itself to Washington, by which, if successful, the life of Andre might be spared; and that was to exchange Andre for Arnold. It was a forlorn hope: but the bare attempt proves the nobility of the heart that would make the suggestion. Washington knew that an open proposal of this kind to the British commander would be

likely, from its publicity, to be rejected, and he therefore adopted an expedient. He despatched Captain Aaron Ogden, of New Jersey, who was at that time with Washington, ardently engaged in the cause of his country, with the proceedings of the court of inquiry, to Sir Henry Clinton; and he was directed to remain at Jersey city all night, after delivering his despatches; and in the course of the evening, which he would spend with the British officers, to speak of the arrest of Andre, and to suggest the certainty of his death, unless he could be exchanged for Arnold. After supper, he accordingly introduced this subject of painful interest, and found ready listeners. When he spoke of the exchange, one of the officers eagerly inquired if he had authority for that remark. No, said Captain Ogden, 'not directly from Gen. Washington; but I think if the proposal is made he will agree to it.' The officer who made the inquiry was seen shortly to leave the room: crossing the river to New-York, he went directly to Sir Henry Clinton, and detailed the remarks of Captain Ogden. The next morning the same officer observed, in a careless manner, to Captain Ogden, as he was about to depart, that the exchange which he had spoken of could not be made; 'it would be such a violation of honor and military principle, that he knew Sir Henry Clinton would not listen to the idea for a moment.' Failing in this, General Washington determined on still another plan to save the life of Andre. He sent for Major Lee, and said to him:

'I have sent for you, in the expectation that you have some one in your corps who is willing to undertake a delicate and hazardous project. Whoever comes forward will confer a great obligation upon me personally, and in behalf of the United States, I will reward him amply. No time is to be lost: he must proceed, if possible, to night. I intend to seize Arnold, and save Andre.'

Major Lee selected a man by the name of Champe, a Virginian, of tried courage and inflexible perseverance. He was sent for, and the plan proposed. He was to desert and escape to New York; to appear friendly with the enemy; to watch Arnold, and upon some fit opportunity, with the assistance of some one whom he could trust, to seize him, and conduct him to an appointed place on the river, where boats should be in readiness to bear them away. Champe agreed to undertake the mission, and departed. Soon after he arrived in New York he was sent to Sir Henry Clinton, who treated him kindly, questioned him very closely, gave him a couple of guineas, and recommended him to Arnold, who was anxious to procure American recruits. He enlisted in Arnold's legion, and had daily opportunities of watching the General. He discovered that it was his custom to return home every night about twelve o'clock, and to walk in his garden before retiring. This hour was fixed upon as the period when Champe was to seize him.

He wrote to Major Lee, fixing the third day after for a party of dragoons to meet him at Hoboken, where he hoped to place Arnold in their hands. Every thing was prepared by Champe and his associates for the arrest; but this second attempt was doomed to fail. On the day preceding the night fixed for the execution of the plot, Arnold had removed his quarters to another part of the city, to superintend the embarkation of troops, and the American legion was all placed on board one of the transport ships. And thus it happened that John Champe, instead of having the glory of delivering Arnold to the Americans, was safely deposited on board one of the transport ships, and carried to Virginia. Thus ended the second attempt of General Washington to save the unfortunate Andre. The proceedings of the court of inquiry were laid before a board of officers, by Sir Henry Clinton, and a deputation of three

persons appointed to wait on General Washington, and renew the efforts to save the life of Andre. The negotiation was conducted by General Robertson for the British, and by General Greene for the Americans; but it produced no change in the opinion and determination of General Washington.

When the sentence of death was communicated to Major Andre, he manifested no surprise or concern, having evidently been prepared for the result. His only desire seemed to be that he might die the death of a soldier, and not be hanged as a felon. This wish was repeated in a most impressive letter to Gen. Washington, but it could not be. The rules of grim-visaged war pointed out the gibbet, and the gentle and pathetic appeals of mercy could neither change the mode, nor win from death respite, reprieve, or furlough. The time for execution was fixed for the second of October, at twelve o'clock. Even within a step of the grave, the elegant accomplishments of this interesting man contributed to throw a light veil over the brief future, and enable him to leave a sketch which at this day possesses great interest. In the 'Trumbull Gallery,' at Yale College, is a pen-and-ink drawing, taken by him on the morning of his execution. It is his own likeness, seated at a table in his guard-room, and was presented to Mr. Tomlinson, officer of the guard.

The fatal day at length arrived. Andre partook of his breakfast, which had been sent every day during his confinement from Washington's own table; and after having shaved and dressed, he placed his hat on the table, and said cheerfully to the officer of the guard, that he was ready at any moment. The concourse of people was immense. Nearly all the general and field officers, except Washington and his staff, were present. Major Andre walked from the stone house, where he had been confined, between two subaltern officers, arm and arm. Until his near approach to the gallows, he had believed that his request to be shot would have been granted; and the dreadful disappointment caused a momentary shudder. He stepped into the wagon beneath the gallows, and took from his pocket two white handkerchiefs: with one his arms were loosely pinioned, and with the other, after removing his hat and stock, he banded his eyes, with perfect composure. He then slipped the noose over his head, and adjusted it to his neck, without any assistance. Colonel Scammel now informed him that he had an opportunity to speak, if he desired it. He raised the bandage from his eyes, and said:—'I pray you to bear me witness that I meet my fate like a brave man.' In another instant, his spirit had passed to the God who gave it.

Such was the melancholy fate of a man, whose rare accomplishments had procured for him the friendship and confidence of all to whom he was known. In ten short days his fairest hopes had been blighted, and his brightest visions dispersed. But it was his singular fortune to die not more beloved by his friends than lamented by his enemies, whose cause he had sought to ruin, and by whose hands his life was justly taken. There are but few Americans who can look back upon the fate of Andre without deep regret. His name is embalmed in every generous heart; and while we condemn his great error, and approve the sentence of his judges, we can truly grieve that a life of so much promise was destined to such an ignominious doom.

The remains of Major Andre, which had been interred within a few feet of the place of execution, were removed in 1821, under the direction of Mr. Buchanan, the British consul at New-York, and sent to England. They were deposited in Westminster Abbey, where a monument, erected by order of the King, marks the last resting place of Major John Andre.

'When cold in the grave lies the friend thou hast loved,
Be his faults and his follies forgot by thee then;
Or if from their slumber the veil be removed,
Weep o'er them in silence, and close it again.'

Arnold received a commission as Lieutenant-colonel in the British army, and continued actively engaged during the war against his country. After its termination, he was busily employed in commercial pursuits in the West Indies, and at last removed to England. But there, as here, he was shunned and despised by all honorable men; and after enduring the pangs of a guilty heart, the mark of scorn, even in the very land to which he had fled, the poor miserable outcast sunk to the grave, closing a life of guilt and shame, 'unwept, unhonored, and unsung,' having secured an infamy of fame which time can never efface. When all things else shall be forgotten, then, and not till then, will Arnold and treason cease to be regarded as synonymous terms:

'O'er his grave shall the raven wing flap,
He, the false hearted!' R. P. T.
Salem, N. J., July, 1840.

From the Boston Transcript.

A REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONER, ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.—So rare an instance of longevity has induced the writer of the following to give a short history of the life and habits of this venerable soldier and patriot, which is furnished from his own lips. Sergeant LEMUEL WINCHESTER was born May 13th, 1740, at Tewkesbury, Middlesex county, in this State, and now resides in North-Danvers. When an infant he was removed to Brookline, in the county of Norfolk, where he resided until the 15th year of his age; he then went to Roxbury, where he worked in a tanyard two years. When war took place between the French and English, at 19 he enlisted as a soldier, and marched for Crown Point; went as far as Albany, and received news of the defeat of the English by the French; retiring, he passed through the interior of New York to a place called Schenectady, whence he went with the army by water to the lakes, where in the summer they destroyed an Indian village who were in the French service. After this campaign he returned to Massachusetts. The next spring he enlisted in Captain Jonathan Brewer's company of Americans, and marched to Canada. He was in the gallant army of English and provincials under the command of General Wolfe, and was at the siege and battle of Quebec, where Wolfe fell. In the month of November he returned to his native State. The next spring, as he says, "not having had fought enough," he enlisted under Captain Whitney, of Rowley, to serve in Upper Canada, but when he got there, there was no fighting to do. The English and Americans were so superior in force that the French yielded without a struggle.

At the close of the old French war, he returned to Massachusetts, and spent the summer. He says from this time to the commencement of the war of the Revolution (about 15 years), he alternately resided in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, occupied in tilling the soil. But at the time of the battle of Lexington and Concord, he was at Amherst, in New Hampshire, where he enlisted in Capt. Crosby's company, and marched to Bunker Hill, where he shared the glory of the fight. At the close of the campaign he returned to Amherst. Mr. Winchester was appointed sergeant at that time. After this, he says he was out once more three months, in the course of which he had "another brush with the regulars." From that time until he was 97 years of age, he worked on the soil, for his living. For the last three years, by reason of a stiffness in his joints, he has not been able to toil. His health for the most part of his long pilgrimage, has been remarkably

good. He has never been troubled with a physician, or medicine, but once in his life, and that was at the age of twenty, when he had a slight fever. His appetite, throughout life, has been good; his diet has been good substantial farmer's fare. He has been until within a few years, what used to be called a *temperate* drinker. For the last seven years he has rarely drank any ardent spirit, or wine, or hard cider. By the way, it may be mentioned, that he chews about half a pound of good pig tobacco per week. How much longer he would have lived if he had never used that weed, I will not pretend to say, not knowing; but this is certain, that it has not killed him.

He is able to rise up alone, but not to walk without help, his limbs being a *little stiff*, he says, in consequence of his having waded in the swamps of Canada some eighty years since. His heart, lungs, and stomach appear to be sound and in good condition, his voice is unbroken, his pulse strong and regular, at the wrist about sixty per minute; his hearing is such that you can converse with him, and make him hear without any difficulty; his eye-sight is impaired, but not so much so as to prevent his seeing common objects without any difficulty. In fine, his upper works are in pretty good condition. As to his memory it is sufficient to say, that the facts contained in the above communication are this day from his lips. Sergeant Winchester has been twice married; his present wife, now living, is eighty-six years old. By his first wife he had twelve children, four of whom are now living; six of his children were twins; he has forty-one grand children, thirty-nine now living; ninety-two great grand children, eighty now living; great great grand children, two; whole number of descendants, one hundred and fifty-seven. He rode out this morning and called on some of his descendants, and other friends, without fatiguing him, and says he "guesses" he shall go to Salem on the 4th of July to Independence.

From the New York Sun.

THE WAR STEAMER AT BROOKLYN.—Responsive to our request, an attentive friend at the Brooklyn navy yard, has furnished us with some very acceptable information in relation to the war steamer now in progress at that establishment, and which will shortly be launched into her destined element.

Her length from figure head to taffrail, is 243 feet.
 " on upper or main deck, - 223 "
 " between the perpendiculars, - 220 "
 " of keel at the bottom, - 207 "
 Breadth of beam over the wales, - 40 "
 " outside of the wheel house, - 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
 Depth from main or upper deck, - 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
 Measurement as a double decker, - 1700 tons.
 Measurement as a single decker, - 1940 "
 Measurement by the same scale as the tonnage of the President is estimated, - 2275 tons.

Diameter of the gunners, - 60 inches.
 Length of the stroke, - 10 feet.

The engines are about 600 horse power, and space is provided in iron bunkers, to carry 800 tons of anthracite coal, which it is intended to consume.

Inclination of the engines, - 25 degrees.
 Diameter of paddle wheels, - 28 $\frac{1}{4}$ feet.
 Immersion of wheels, - 6 "
 Length of the paddle, - 10 "

There are four iron plate backheads to divide the ship, so as to ensure greater safety in case of springing of a leak, so that although one apartment may be filled with water, the others remain free.

The steamer is the same in shape, form, and finish as that in Philadelphia, with the exception of the engines, which are purely and essentially American, being on the inclined principle, and as far as they are finished, they promise to be the *ne plus ultra* of engines.

This plan for the engine has been selected with a view to testing their applicability to naval purposes, and should it succeed as well as there is now every reason to believe, the same principle will be adopted in future war steamers.

Of the beauty of the model, and the admirable finish of the internal arrangements, I will not now speak, for, as she will soon be launched, those desirous of beholding one of the most perfect specimens of naval architecture, will doubtless visit her and judge for themselves.

It has not yet been determined what is to be the nature of her armament, but it will no doubt comprise among other guns, at least two of the celebrated Paixhan guns, for throwing hollow shot.

The decks are laid, and her hull is nearly caulked and coppered to the light water mark, so that if nothing unusual occurs, she will be launched in about four weeks.

Very many nautical and scientific gentlemen have already visited her, and, unfinished as she is, she has been pronounced to be as fine a model as ever was conceived; and from the solidity and faithfulness with which she is constructed, she bids fair to stand a pretty considerable battering.

It would be hardly fair to close this brief notice of this beautiful vessel without paying to Samuel Hartt, Esq., naval constructor of the navy yard, who superintends the whole building, a tribute to those scientific attainments so eminently possessed by him, which have suggested and consummated some of the most important and valuable alterations and additions to the plan as originally conceived.

From the Albany Argus.

THE LATE SIMEON DE WITT.—A tablet has recently been placed in the Middle (old South) Dutch Church, in memory of the late Simeon De Witt. It is constructed of Italian statuary marble, exceedingly chaste and appropriate in its design, and in unison with the architecture of the beautiful edifice in which it has been erected. Our citizens, and more especially the older class of them, will, we have no doubt, be highly gratified in finding this permanent memorial placed among them, of one who was so well known and universally respected, and whose purity of character and integrity of purpose adorned a long, useful, and virtuous life.

The following is a copy of the inscription on the tablet:—

IN MEMORY OF

SIMEON DE WITT.

Born Dec. 25, 1756, at Warwarsing, Ulster county.
 Died Dec. 3, 1834, at Ithica, Tompkins county.

His youth was devoted to study,
 His manhood to the service of his country,
 His whole life to the cause of virtue and religion.
 During the war of the Revolution, he was chief of the topographical staff under Washington, and was honored with his friendship and confidence.
 For fifty years he was Surveyor General of the State of New-York;

For five years the Chancellor of its University.

An honest and enlightened public officer,
 He was one of that noble band to whose patriotic wisdom and virtue,

Our Republic owes its prosperity and power.
 For many years a member and officer of this church,
 While by his life he proved the truth and power of religion,

In his death he was supported by its hopes and consolations.

This tablet, an offering of their affection,
 Has been erected by his children, at the invitation
 of this church.

IMPROVEMENTS IN SHIP-RIGGING.—Partiality for old customs and appliances was, for some time, an obstacle to the employment of chain for bobstays, bowsprit shrouds, topsail ties, sheets, &c. It was, by the mere prejudiced considered a monstrous deviation from all known practice and example in the art of ship-rigging, to substitute iron for hemp. But by degrees this prejudice has been removed, and at this moment it would be as difficult to find a ship wholly rigged with hempen rope, as it would have been before to meet with an application of iron. The chain has been found to answer, but iron in an improved form (wire rope) has been introduced as a substitute for chain. Many naval officers and master mariners who have tried it as standing rigging, declare that they approve of its use. The wire rope is recommended for its lighter weight and greater strength and durability than the hempen rope. Its compact form makes it preferable to chain. A piece of it is at present on trial on the Blackwall railway. This work will put its pliability and toughness to a severe test; but it is expected the result will prove that its properties as a running rope are also of a superior order. In this case, its employment for all marine purposes will be speedy and general. The Oriental steam-ship, of 1700 tons, has been fitted with it, as have also several yachts and steamers. The following are the dimensions of the Oriental's rigging:—

Fore rigging,	-	-	-	-	5 inches.
Forestays,	-	-	-	-	6 "
Main rigging,	-	-	-	-	4½ "
Mainstay,	-	-	-	-	4½ "
Mizzen rigging,	-	-	-	-	3 "
Mizzenstay,	-	-	-	-	35 "
Funnel shrouds,	-	-	-	-	4½ "

The Oriental made a very quick passage out, against head winds, to which the lightness of the rigging, no doubt, contributed in a considerable degree.

ROCKS NEAR THE AZORES.—We find in the London Shipping Gazette, of October, the following account of a reef of rocks and a shoal which were lately seen by Capt. Ferreira, of the Brazilian brig Constante:

On the voyage from Paraiba to Lisbon, being to the westward of the Azores, near the parallel, and not far from the meridian of some shoals, which in Norri's chart are noticed as doubtful, on the 26th of August, 1840, at 10 A. M., going with a very fair wind from the E. S. E., on the north tack, I observed at the distance of from one to two miles a breaking of the sea to leeward, and in a few moments afterwards the wind entirely died away; still in the same position and in sight of the same. I remained till 6 P. M., the calm still continuing, so much so, that I had the long boat hoisted out to tow the vessel out of danger.

At mid-day, the time of high-water there, on that day, the breakers had nearly disappeared. At two o'clock they were again visible, and from five to six, a group of rocks was distinctly seen above the water.

From the observation of the latitude at 12 o'clock, and the longitude of a good chronometer, steering a due northwest course from the spot of danger, and at a mile and a half, as I judged myself, distant therefrom, the situation was in lat. N. 37 deg. 56 min. 20 sec., and longitude to the west of Greenwich 33 deg. 4 min. 8 sec.

At 6 P. M. the wind freshened, when I proceeded on my voyage, and three days afterwards, on the 29th of August, I made the Island of Flores, when by the observation I made there, I found the chronometer to be exactly correct.

The wind being from the east, I tacked to the southward, and on the 31st of the same month, passing near another shoal, which is noticed in the same chart

to the west of Fayal, as seen by Captain Robson, at 8 A. M., I observed a number of rocks above the water, on which the sea broke, and near which I passed to windward, distant from one to two miles.

From observations at 12 o'clock, and by chronometer, I found this second dangerous spot situated in lat. N. 38 deg. 26 min. 44 sec., and longitude west of Greenwich, 30 deg. 25 min. 10 sec.

It will appear extraordinary that these two shoals, the existence of which was very uncertain, should both be seen in one voyage, and by the same vessel which was not in search of them. However, no one can doubt, as they do exist, the mischief that might arise from them.

Therefore, without further remark upon this subject, upon which a good deal of discussion might arise, and which I affirm to be the truth, and can corroborate by the crew of my vessel, convinced that I ought not to conceal a circumstance upon which the salvation of lives and property may depend, added to the particular exactness which I had of the longitude when I discovered these rocks, by means of which they may be re-explored, I consider it my duty to lay the present statement before the public, for the benefit of my maritime colleagues and others interested in navigation.

MANOEL MARCIANO FERREIRA.

LISBON, Sept. 24, 1840.

In Blunt's chart of the Atlantic, there is a shoal marked in very nearly the position ascribed by Capt. Ferreira to the reef of rocks, about 150 miles S. W. of Corvo. The shoal mentioned by Capt. Ferreira must be about 80 miles west of Fayal, and 50 miles south of Flores.

This tract of ocean being frequently traversed by vessels, it is hardly possible that such rocks and shoals as are above described, could exist, without having been frequently seen by navigators, and it would require stronger testimony than any we have yet seen, to convince us of their existence. We hope, however, that the Navy Department will despatch a small vessel or vessels to explore that part of the Atlantic, and ascertain whether these dangers, and others marked in the chart, really exist.—*Boston Mer. Jour. Nov. 5.*

EARLY SETTLEMENTS AND EXPLORATIONS IN THE NORTH-WEST.—Detroit was the resort of French missionaries and traders as early as 1620. The first formal settlement of Detroit was made in 1701, by an expedition sent from Montreal, commanded by Antoine de la Motte Cadillac, acting under a commission from Louis XIV.

Michillimackinac was founded in 1671, by Father Marquette, a French missionary, and one of the first European explorers of the lakes. The fort was built by La Salle in 1679.

Green bay was settled by the French about 1670. Fort St. Joseph, at the point where fort Gratiot now stands, was built before the year 1688.

The settlement at the Sault St. Marie consisted in 1688 of a fort and a chapel, and was a point of resort for the fur traders at that period.

La Salle's expedition was in 1679. He embarked upon Lake Erie in the Griffin, (the first vessel larger than a canoe that ever floated upon these waters) in August of that year, and arrived at Mackinac in the latter part of the month. From thence he went toward the Mississippi. Fort Creve Coeur, was built by him near the present site of Rockford in Illinois.

Forts were built at Kaskaskia, Kahokia and Peoria, by people whom La Salle sent out in the course of his second expedition in 1683.—*Cleveland Herald.*

OFFICIAL NAVAL REGISTER, FOR 1840.—A few copies for sale at this office. Ap. 2.

WASHINGTON CITY,
THURSDAY.. NOVEMBER 19, 1840.

Correspondence of the Army and Navy Chronicle.

TAMPA, Nov. 3, 1840.

I have pleasure in announcing the arrival last night of the western deputation of Seminole Indians, under the charge of Captain JOHN PAGE, United States army. It consists of the two principal chiefs, *Holatoochie* and *No-losee Ohola*, twelve other Indians, and two interpreters. The party is in fine spirits, and sanguine of success in their mediatorial mission. They are happy and contented in their western homes—their corn fields have been highly productive—their quiet undisturbed—and they carry the appearance of fine health and cheerful minds. Their arguments and persuasions must have weight with our Indians, with many of whom they are connected by ties of consanguinity, and to all of whom they are known. They have fought side by side by many of them in the same cause, and have now come to show and convince them that they can make a happy exchange from the privations, harassments and sufferings of a war from which they can have no other hope of relief, for a fertile country, which as they say produces them more corn in one year than they can consume in two, and the quiet, the comforts, and all the blessings of a lasting peace.

The parting of the deputation from their people—their kindred and friends, was an interesting as well as an affecting scene. *Holatoochie* and the other chief made parting addresses, in which they gave them confident assurances of being soon re-united with their Florida friends, and promised their most strenuous exertions to accomplish an object so desirable to all. The chief, Alligator, formerly one of the most uncompromising, as well as brave and successful among the emigrated Seminole warriors, then took the stand in behalf of the people, (with whom he remains,) and in an animated strain, conjured the members of the deputation to neglect no effort with their suffering brethren—bade them say, that their friends, relatives, and all their people, sent their eager and earnest wishes, and implored them by all the motives which could influence them as brethren of one family—by the advantages of strength, efficiency and respectability, which would result from their reunion, to listen to wise councils, and earnest and sincere entreaties.

Captain PAGE represents the scene to have been deeply affecting. There was no *acting* there; a feeling of deep and pervading interest, strongly and unequivocally manifested, gave the fullest evidence of the sincerity of professions, urged with all the zeal and fervor of native eloquence.

The party has been one month and two days on their way, and reached here in the ship *Harbinger* from New Orleans—the *harbinger*, we hope, of better days to our afflicted Territory.

General ARMISTEAD, Captain PAGE, and the deputation, marched this morning to Fort King (100 miles) where Tiger-tail and other hostile chiefs are to meet in council.

OFFICIAL.

U. S. SHIP VINCENNES, }
Island of Tonga-Taboo, May 4th, 1840. }

SIR: I have the honor to inform you of my arrival at this place after a tedious passage of eighteen days from the Bay of Islands, during which we had a succession of light winds and calms.

I shaped a course to pass near the Kermadeck group of islands and the shoals between New Zealand and this group, that are reported as lying in the track.

On the 11th of April we passed over the eastern location assigned the Rasareta reef, but saw nothing of it. I then endeavored to make Macauley's and Curtis's islands of the Kermadeck group, in order to ascertain whether the shoals in their vicinity existed; In this I was disappointed, the wind being very light, variable, and contrary. On the 14th we made Sunday Island, or Roual Isle of D'Entre Castreau, of that group, and found it correctly placed. I then passed over the site of an island on Arrowsmith's chart, in longitude $76^{\circ} 50'$ west, and latitude $28^{\circ} 30'$ south; but nothing was seen of it, and it certainly does not exist in or near the locality assigned it.

Further north I passed likewise over the site of the isle of Vasquez, but nothing was observed, nor were any indications of land seen. In order, however, to give a more thorough search, I left the Porpoise to examine in that parallel east and west of it, but without success.

On the 22d we made the islands of Eooa and Tonga-Taboo, but did not succeed in reaching this harbor until the afternoon of the 24th, owing to the light winds and heavy squalls we encountered, rendering it unsafe to attempt the eastern passage through the reefs.

In passing the narrow channel off the island of Magouba, we ran upon a coral knoll, erroneously placed upon the charts, while going at the rate of six knots. The ship hung for a few moments, but on making more sail it broke under her, and we passed on without any damage whatever, and anchored off the town of Nerkolapa, the residence of king Josias Tubero, and the Wesleyan missionaries.

I found the island in great disturbance; on the eve of a war between the Christian and Heathen parties, and a large force of fighting men under king George of Vavau established here to protect the Christian party. I was extremely desirous of establishing peace among them, and offered my mediation; and in order to this effect, sent messages to both parties to meet on board my ship to arrange the disputes existing between them. They appeared both friendly to this plan at first, but in consequence of some hostile steps taken by the Christian party, the others were un-

willing to hazard themselves out of their fortress. Great obstinacy and determination to effect each others' annihilation seemed to prevail.

The destruction of the crops, and the inability to plant under such a state of things, will lead to a like famine as that which prevails in the other islands of this group, from the hurricanes they have experienced; and it is extremely doubtful whether the Christian party, although superior in force, will succeed in their endeavors to destroy their opponents.

I saw little cause for this state of things, and too great a desire of the Christian party to go to war. At the same time that they assented to the view I took of it, they practised a course directly opposite, being the aggressors in all cases of violence that came to my knowledge.

The Wesleyan Missionaries are established on three of the islands; and have a printing press at Vavau. Many of the natives read and write, and it is said are daily improving in morals; but upon the whole, the conversion of them is not making that remarkable progress it is elsewhere.

The people of Tonga appear to be more attached to their ancient customs than others. They are a fine race of men, and by far the most prepossessing of any of the Polynesians we have yet visited.

The island has no commerce, a little cocoa-nut oil being the only export.

This group is at times visited by similar hurricanes to those experienced in the West Indies, which prove equally destructive. Vavau and Karpai, particularly the latter, seldom escape. They occur in the months of February, March, and April, particularly in March; and from the information I have been able to obtain relative to them, they fully establish the new theory of Mr. Redfield in relation to these gales.

The harbor of Tonga, after reaching the anchorage, is a safe one, but I view its entrance, particularly at this season of the year, as extremely dangerous, owing to the variable winds and strong currents existing. The eastern passage is about nine miles in extent, with strong tides, and no soundings until near the west end. The supplies in ordinary times are plentiful, consisting of yams, taro, hogs, &c.; but just now all kinds of refreshments are scarce and not to be had, although it is perhaps better and more cultivated, than any other island of Polynesia, a great degree of attention being necessary to prevent the crops from being destroyed, yet its population is large for its extent, and it consumes nearly all its produce.

There is little to induce a resort to this place by foreigners, and few or no supplies for whalers to be had. The water is not good, nor is it plentiful.

The island is nearly allied to the low coral islands heretofore visited, and has an extensive sheet of shoal water, formed like a lagoon, in its centre.

The neighboring island of Eooa, to the eastward, is high, and of volcanic formation. The passage

between is about six miles wide, and free from dangers.

The population of this island is about eight thousand, and that of Eooa two hundred; about equally divided between Christian and Heathen. The rest of the group contains about ten thousand, who are under king George of Vavau.

The climate of Tonga, from the accounts received, is not salubrious; the transitions from heat to cold are very sudden and great, and the dews are very heavy. Colds, fever, consumption, and influenza, prevail.

On the first of May the Porpoise arrived, and on the 2d I was again joined by the Peacock, from Sydney, having finished all the repairs that were necessary.

This day we shall sail by the northern passage through the reefs. All well, and in good condition for service in the Fejee group.

Astronomical and other observations have been made, and all the opportunities that the state of the island would permit, taken advantage of, for making collections and examinations of the natural history and botany of the island.

I have the honor to be, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES WILKES,
Comdg'g Explg Expedition.

To the Hon. JAMES K. PAULDING,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

ARRIVALS AT WASHINGTON.

Nov. 12—Capt. J. R. Irwin, A. Q. M., Fuller's.
13—Capt. W. M. D. McKissack, do. Brown's.
14—Capt. E. Lyon, 3d art'y.
Major J. Erving, 4th art'y.,
17—Capt. A. S. Macomb, 2d drag's, Gen. M's.
Lieut. J. C. Reid, A. D. C. 5th inf. Fuller's.
18—Lieut. W. H. Wright, corps engr's, do.

LETTERS ADVERTISED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15, 1840.

ARMY.—Capt. C. O. Collins, Dr. W. W. Hoxton, Capt. W. M. D. McKissack, Capt. J. McClellan, Lieut. E. O. C. Ord, Capt. W. Seawell, Capt. D. D. Tompkins.

NAVY.—Com. W. M. Crane, H. H. Lewis, J. S. Ridgely, Mid. C. S. Throckmorton.

MARINE CORPS.—Lieut. F. C. Hall, Lieut. R. D. Taylor.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15, 1840.

ARMY.—Lieut. J. L. Coburn.

NAVY.—Lieut. C. H. McBlair, C. B. Poindexter, Charles Steedman.

MARINE CORPS.—Lieuts. F. C. Hall, L. Searcy, J. R. Wilson.

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 1.

ARMY.—Capt. E. D. Bullock, Dr. H. E. Crutten, Comdg'g. officer Fort Ausilla, Col. John Green.

PASSENGERS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 2, per steamboat Caddo, from Alexandria, Capt. A. Lewis, Capt. B. A. Terrett, A. Q. M., Lieuts. P. N. Barbour, and L. S. Craig, J. E. Heron, sutler, and 175 troops, 3d inf'y, bound to Florida.

MOBILE, Nov. 2, per steamboat Champion, from St. Joseph's, *via* Pensacola, Major C. Mapes, of the army. Nov. 3, per ship Rienzi, from New York, Dr. I. Hulse, of the navy.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 11, per brig Wilson Fuller, from New York, Lieuts. J. W. Gunnison, and N. Darling, of the army. Nov. 12, per steam-packet Southerner, from Charleston, Col. W. Whistler, and Capt. F. Lee, of the army. Nov. 13, per steamboat General Clinch, from Pilatka, Paymaster J. Brown, of the army.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 10, per steam-packet Huntress, from Wilmington, Col. W. Whistler, and Capt. F. Lee, of the army. Nov. 13, per schooner Lady War-rington, from Cedar Keys, Florida, Lieut. Hill, Dr. T. C. Madison, and 46 invalid troops, U. S. A. Nov. 14, per steam-packet Gov. Dudley, from Wil-mington, Capt. C. A. Waite, of the army, and lady.

Domestic Intelligence.

FLORIDA WAR.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 14.—By the steamboat General Clinch, Captain Smith, arrived yesterday from Pi-latka, we received the following letters from our attentive correspondent :

FORT HOLMES, E. F., Nov. 4, 1840.

Saturday next is the day appointed by Tiger-tail and Artuc-tus-te-nug-gee, for the "Great Talk" at Fort King. Rumor says that the Indians contemplate sending a delegation to Washington, "to see and talk face to face with the Great White Chief." Hostilities for the present are, by order of the commanding General, suspended, and it is said that he is confidant of effecting a peace, at least for a time. I have made arrangements with a gentleman, by whom I shall be furnished with notes of the affair, to be taken on the spot; as soon as received, I will forward them to you.

November 9, 1840.

SIR : Five Indian women and seven children were taken about the 1st inst., on the Wekiwa, by Lieut. Sibley, 2d dragoons; they are now at Fort Reid. The same officer, about the 5th instant, with a party of thirty dragoons, was so close upon Coacochee (Wild Cat) and his party, near Lake Jesup, that the Indians, about twelve in number, were forced to abandon their packs, containing plunder taken near St. Augustine recently; the packs were taken by the dragoons, the Indians making their escape. The plunder consisted of some fifty or more new blankets, new clothes, dresses of all sizes and description, children's clothing, silk hose, and handkerchiefs, &c. The "Great Talk" with Tiger-tail and Artuc-tus-te-nug-gee and their bands, will take place to-day at Fort King. The Arkansas delegation, fourteen in number, have arrived at Fort King, under the charge of Captain Page. It is said that they are prepared to make to their red brethren a very favorable report of the country west of the Mississippi. Tiger-tail says that if Wild Cat does not come into his measures, relative to the proposed treaty, that he will turn in and lick him into shape."

Yesterday, three warriors arrived at Fort King, and reported that his majesty Tiger-tail would soon be in, and that they were sent forward to announce his approach. General Armistead is confident that the war is ended. Would to God it were so ! We poor devils, who have worked and slaved here for the last two or three years, would like once more to get a peep at the United States. Our experience has made us cautious and doubtful of the Seminole honesty—*mais nous verrons* !

FORT KING, E. F., Saturday, Nov. 7.

GENTLEMEN : We arrived here yesterday, and found

that Gen. Armistead had not arrived. One Indian had been in, stating that the whole posse were in the woods close by, and would be in to-day. About sun-down, General Armistead came in, accompanied by Captain Page, with a detachment or delegation of fourteen Indians from Arkansas, and one or two from every clan in Florida. They are prepared to tell that milk and honey flow in every river, creek, and bayou in Arkansas; and that deer and turkeys, ready cooked, follow in their trails, crying out eat me, eat me. General A. knows the war is over.

I shall not leave here for several days, and will write you again before I go.

P. S.—Some of the Indians are in, and meet their western brethren with manifest joy.

LATEST FROM FLORIDA—ENCOURAGING PROSPECT.

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from the head-quarters of the army of Florida, dated October 23, 1840, which holds out the most encouraging prospects for a termination of the Florida war. The first conference of the Indians with General Armistead, led to the terms which he had to propose to them; to all of which they assented, and which are to be presented to the Government at Washington by a deputation of chiefs. This deputation are to come on this month. The chiefs who have had interviews with General Armistead, appear to be anxious for the settlement of the vexed question. They want to retain a portion of the country in Florida, but say, if the Government orders otherwise, they will submit. Should the present renewed prospect of peace, under the auspices of General Armistead and the brave officers and soldiers under his command, end in a fulfillment of our wishes, we shall be rejoiced. General A. has been indefatigable in his exertions since he took command of the Florida army, and, if he succeeds in terminating the war, his country will not be ungrateful.—*Alexandria Gazette*.

A DELEGATION OF INDIAN CHIEFS.—The ship Har-binger was to have sailed from New Orleans on the 23d inst., for Tampa Bay, having on board a delegation of Seminole Indians, mostly influential chiefs of those who emigrated some time since, who are on their way to Florida, under the charge of Captain John Page, of the army, with the object of disabusing their brethren, who still persist in carrying on the war in that country, of their erroneous ideas of the new home assigned them in the West, and of inducing them, if possible, to lay down their arms and emigrate also. They are quite sanguine of success, and, so far as their own relatives and friends are concerned, very much so. The Harbinger had on board, for Tampa Bay, a detachment of the 3d regiment United States infantry, composed of four companies, commanded by Major W. G. Belknap, which arrived at New Orleans on the 17th, from Fort Smith, Arkansas.

OFFICE OF THE NEWS,
ST. AUGUSTINE, NOV. 8—12 o'clock, M. }

Information has been received in this city, from Fort Reid, on the St. Johns, that Col. W. S. Harney, 2d dragoons, had captured twelve Indians, consisting of women and children, last week, in that neighborhood. He took from them about fifty blankets, some perfectly new, and a number of pieces of calico, homespun, &c. This plunder is no doubt some that was taken when Indian Key was destroyed by the wretches. Wild Cat and his party are still in this neighborhood, and committing depredations daily.

Fort Hanson, about fifteen miles from this city, was burnt about three days ago. The troops that were garrisoning it (volunteers) had not left it but a few hours before it was burnt. There were eight dis-

tinct tracts discovered around the fort, by the scout who discovered that the place was burnt. One of the tracks was that of a negro, and very large. It is the same party that are daily murdering our people about here, headed by Wild Cat, alias Coa-coo-hee.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Nov. 7.—Lieutenant Judd, with Mr. Fernando Falany and three dragoons, on Sunday morning last left Fort Searle for this city. Near the eight-mile post, they were fired upon by a party of Indians who were concealed in the bushes alongside the road. The sergeant and one private were killed, and Mr. Falany and one private severely wounded. Lieutenant Judd escaped miraculously. He rode with the wounded men a short distance on, when the soldier fell exhausted, and Lieutenant J. dismounted, dragged him off the road, and concealed him among some bushes. Mr. Falany was wounded in the shoulder, the ball lodging in the arm.

The bodies were much disfigured, and that of the sergeant decapitated, and the head carried off. The wounded man it is thought will recover.

Lieutenants Brown, Ridgely, and Hardee, with detachments of dragoons, went out immediately to scour the country in all directions.

Lieutenant Colonel Dancy, with detachments of Captains Mickler's and Pellice's companies, went out to search for the murderers, but they have as yet been unable to meet them.

The place of the Indian talk is transferred from Tampa to Fort King. Micanopy and several chiefs, with Abram, the interpreter, it is said will be present.—*Herald.*

GEN. JOHN ARMSTRONG.—This venerable gentleman, now in his 84th year, and still in full possession of his uncommon faculties, is in New York, on a visit to his son-in-law, W. B. Astor, Esq. One of his objects is to revise the proof-sheets of the concluding volume, now about to appear, of his *History of the late War*.

General Armstrong is one of the remaining links that connect us with the men of other days, with the heroic race of the Revolution. He has, too, in our days, filled high and responsible offices—Senator in Congress, Minister to France, Major General of our armies, Secretary of War. He has occupied a space allotted to few men, and now, in vigorous old age, has become the historian of a part, and not the least eventful part, of the scenes in which he was a prominent actor.—*N. Y. American, Nov. 16.*

From the Boston Transcript, Nov. 13.

EASTERLY STORM—OCEAN SWELL, &c.—The Easterly storm that has prevailed for so many days has created an unusual tide, and done much injury to the lower wharves, and the property upon them. It has caused a remarkable swell in the bay, which has risen six feet above Nahant beach, where the surges are dashing over the rocks in awful majesty; while at great Nahant they have thrown their spray over the billiard room, besides carrying stones of considerable size as far as the fields in the vicinity of the cottages of Messrs. Sears and Crowninshield. The effects of the storm at the peninsula have been distinctly visible, with a good glass, from some parts of the city, presenting a sublime spectacle; and large parties have gone to view its effects upon the beach, where thousands of fish have been driven ashore from their storm-disturbed caverns.

The water on the beach at ebb-tide is of the usual height of the flood-tide at ordinary times, leaving the beach passable, though dangerously so. The roar of waters from this rock-bound coast has been distinctly heard in the deep stillness of the night. In

the harbor it is thought that much damage has been done to the islands, particularly at Green Island, where it is feared that two dwelling houses have been washed away. The fishing craft have been unable to put out, and we have had no fish market for eight days—an occurrence of scarcely one in twenty years, and a circumstance unparalleled in the memory of the oldest housekeeper.

2 P. M.—The outer telegraph station reports the two buildings on Green Island to remain safe and uninjured by the storm.

From the Newport (R. I.) Times, of Nov. 12.

N. E. GALE.—We have had for a week past a very severe gale from the northeast. The tide rose higher here yesterday than has been known for many years, doing considerable damage to several wharves, and various valuable articles of merchandise and property of sundry individuals in an exposed situation.

From the Nantucket Inquirer, of Nov. 11.

THE STORM, of which we complained on Saturday has not since, up to this hour, (Tuesday night,) abated one jot, excepting for a period just long enough on Monday to let off the steamboat. Two mails are now due; and the aspect of the sky and the ocean—the former scowling awfully, and the latter full of rebellious resentment—forbids all hope of the arrival of news of any description from the continent, until some hours after our usual time of going to press.

P. S.—WEDNESDAY. Still the storm rages without any prospect of present melioration. A more stubborn, protracted, inexorable Northeaster, in all probability, runneth not within the recollection of that venerable and deathless personage, "the oldest inhabitant."

From the Portland Advertiser, Nov. 12.

THE STORM.—A severe storm has been raging here and all along the coast for ten days past. Our harbor is full of vessels, and the tides have hardly been higher in the memory of our oldest inhabitants. Some of the wharves have been inundated, and in good boating order. We are glad to learn that but little damage has been done as yet in this vicinity.

From the Nantucket Inquirer, Nov. 14.

FULL SEA.—The prolonged and uninterrupted gales from the northeast, for the last week or ten days, forced into our harbor, peculiarly exposed to that wind, a most extraordinary quantity of "the salt sea ocean;" whereby much injury occurred to the several wharves, and to lumber and other property lying thereon and thereabout. The tides rose to an unusual height, insomuch that the quays were frequently submerged, most of the lower streets overflowed, and many cellars completely filled with water. The ropewalk upon the South Beach was so entirely surrounded, the tide having risen several inches above the floor, that it looked like the picture of Noah's ark, breasting the fury of the flood, on its passage towards Ararat.

To what extent the wharves are damaged we are not informed, but in several instances we learn that parts of them have been loosened from their foundations, and to repair them must be a work of no small cost.

At Siasconset, the waves broke tremendously against the cliff, tearing away large portions of the bank, and endangering many dwelling-houses situated near the verge—some of which it will be necessary to remove. We have heard of one or two singular contracts effected during the storm, whereby certain estates, commonly deemed landed property, were insured against "the dangers of the sea."

The Boston papers state that the tide in that harbor attained a height not before known for thirty years, entirely overflowing the wharves and adjacent streets, sweeping away lumber, wood, barrels of produce and other articles, and especially causing the destruction of large quantities of salt stored in cellars. Very probably the storm reached along the whole Atlantic coast, and must have been productive of many disasters and extensive injuries.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 16, 1840.

HIGH TIDES.—During the early part of last week, we had the highest tides ever known here, unaccompanied by a gale. Our wharves were overflowed, and the water rose through the openings of the drains in Market street, and flowed to Church street, disabling foot passengers to cross directly from one division of the market to the other. Large numbers of marsh-hens were taken in the marshes adjacent to the city, and the market was well supplied with that species of water fowl. Our exchange papers show that like high-tides have prevailed all along the coast. The New York Journal of Commerce, of the 12th inst., says "The tides, for a day or two past, have been uncommonly high with us, and the same fact is noticed in other places. About 11 o'clock, yesterday forenoon, nearly all the wharves on the East and North rivers were under water, and in consequence nearly all the cellars in South and West streets were filled with water."—*Courier.*

From the Arkansas State Gazette, Oct. 21.

FORT WAYNE.—We are pleased at being able to lay the following communication before our readers. It will be, no doubt, particularly gratifying to our fellow-citizens upon the Indian border, to find how much alive, on the subject of their security, the Secretary of War continues to feel.

To all who have entertained fears that it was the purpose of the Government to abandon the object of erecting a permanent work of defence near the site of Fort Wayne, it is hoped that this letter will be in every way entirely satisfactory. It was written in reply to a communication from our Senator, written at the request of the citizens of Benton county, who had been induced to believe, from reports put in circulation in their county, that it was the purpose of the Government to leave them unprotected.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Sept. 29, 1840.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, informing me that "apprehensions are still entertained by the citizens of Benton county, that Fort Wayne is to be abandoned." I assure you, sir, that these apprehensions are groundless. The Government is too fully convinced of the necessity of works of defence upon the Arkansas frontier, to abandon a work undertaken after mature deliberation. The site at first selected unfortunately proved very unhealthful, and considerations of humanity, as well as a due regard for the interests of the service, compelled the department to order a new selection to be made. Whenever this duty shall be performed to the satisfaction of the department, the works will be resumed and prosecuted vigorously, until they shall be completed.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
J. R. POINSETT.
Hon. W. S. FULTON, Little Rock, Arkansas.

MELANCHOLY EVENT.—We deeply regret to learn, that while the officers at West Point were practising riding on the 3d inst., Lt. SAMUEL J. BRANSFORD, recently of this place, (and son of our late respected fellow-citizen, Samuel Bransford, dece'd,) was thrown from his horse, and so badly hurt as to cause his

death in a few hours. Lt. B. had a year or two ago graduated with distinguished honor at West Point, and had just entered upon the active duties of life, with the most cheering prospects of future usefulness and distinction. But all his hopes are thus suddenly blasted, and the just expectation of a widowed mother, sisters, brother and friends destroyed! To them it were worse than idle to address the language of consolation. The suddenness of the stroke is well calculated to impart additional severity to the blow, which has cut down in the flower of his youth, one who was endeared to his family by his amiable qualities, and whose sound mind and varied acquirements promised to exalt him to an eminent rank in his profession.—*Lynchburg Virginian, Nov. 12.*

BRIG MALEK ADHEL.—This vessel, whose suspicious course has excited so much attention, has, we learn, put into Bahia, and was there taken in charge by an American ship-of-war, who carried her to Rio de Janeiro. Commodore RIDGELY had entered into an investigation of the extraordinary conduct of the captain, and it is probable he will send him to the United States. In letters received in this city from the captain, he says that his chronometer having run down, he was anxious to correct it, and fired at the vessels who have reported his conduct, with blank cartridge, to compel them to heave to that he might obtain the time from them. The respectable house who despatched the vessel from this port do not know that he had any shot on board.—*New York Courier.*

BAHIA, Sept. 24, 1840.—The brig Malek Adhel, that sailed from New York on or about the 27th June, is detained here on a charge of piracy, made against the captain by the officers and crew. The U. S. schooner Enterprise has taken the brig in keeping. The captain and passengers are on shore, and I am informed the Government here will not give them over to the consul.—*Journal of Commerce.*

GENERAL GAINES delivers a lecture to-night before the Mechanics' Institute, on the subject of the "National defence by floating batteries and rail-roads, as strictly applicable to commercial intercourse, individual profit and national revenue, in peace and in war, and absolutely indispensable to our national independence." The subject is of so extensive a character, so intimately blended with the great interest of the community, and ought to occupy their attention so prominently that we hope to see a crowd present. Besides the interest of the subject, the distinguished lecturer has devoted much attention and study to it, which, combined with his experience and long observation cannot fail to invest it with a more than ordinary interest to the audience.—*St. Louis Republican, Nov. 6.*

The address of General Gaines last night in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, on national defence, was so uncommonly interesting, and the irresistible charm that was given to it by Mrs. Gaines' reading his memorial to Congress, in a sweetness of tone and manner that would not have done discredit to Mrs. Siddons, call upon us to give our readers a lengthened account of the whole in our paper of to-morrow.—*St. Louis Bulletin, Nov. 7.*

A DISTINCTION WITHOUT A DIFFERENCE.—We have not a doubt but many scenes, rich in humor, occur in those courts where foreigners are now every day taking final measures for the procreation of their naturalization papers.

Yesterday Joanna Favento, a subject of the Emperor of Austria, went up before Judge Buchanan, to

consummate the act of citizenship. His head was whitened over by the frosts of many winters, and there was an off hand candor in his manner which told he was an old *salt*, who had braved many an angry billow.

Testimony was given to the court that the applicant for citizenship was a sailor on board the U. S. frigate *Constellation* during the last war, and, no doubt, did the state some service.

"And," said the judge, as he administered the oath, "you swear allegiance to the Constitution?"—

"No, no," said the old Italian, "not the Constitution, but the *Constellation*—the *Constellation* fine ship, vera fine ship."

It was found necessary to enter into a long explanation before he would swear allegiance to anything but the frigate *Constellation*!—*New York paper*.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

AN ELEGANT TEA SET—We yesterday had an opportunity of admiring a beautiful silver tea service, manufactured by R. & W. Wilson, of this city. It consists of seven pieces, all of which are richly chased and embossed with roses and other flowers. Each article contains the following inscription, engraved in a shield:

ROBERT GAMBLE,
OF WELAUNEE,
FROM THE OFFICERS OF THE
U. S. ARMY,
Serving in Middle Florida.
1838.

Foreign Intelligence.

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 29.—The U. S. ship Decatur, and H. B. M's ship Curacao, saluted the town on Monday the 17th inst., with 21 guns each, (having the flag of this Republic at fore,) which were returned from the fort by a like number.

On Saturday last, Captain Belt, of the U. S. ship Marion, accompanied by Capt. Ogden, of the U. S. ship Decatur, Capt. Jones, of H. B. M's ship Rose, Lieut O'Reilly, of H. B. M's packet Spider, and a large party of officers of their respective vessels, visited the encampment at Santos Lugares, about three and a half leagues from town. They were received by H. E., the Governor, with his accustomed urbanity. After the several commanders had been individually introduced to H. E., the party again mounted their horses, and were conducted by H. E. through the camp. The troops having been previously put under arms, each division was passed in review, the most enthusiastic *vivas* greeting the approach of H. E. the Governor. The party were accompanied a considerable distance on their return to town by H. E. and a number of officers of his staff. The appearance of the troops is represented as being very fine and soldier-like, and nothing could exceed the kind and hospitable reception which H. E. and his officers gave to the visitors.—*British Packet*.

Captain Reynolds, court martialed by his colonel, the Earl of Cardigan, has been cashiered. The sentence of the court, being approved by the Queen, was promulgated in general orders on the 20th of October. It made a great sensation, and called forth severe and indignant comments from the newspapers.

The grand jury having found a true bill against the Earl of Cardigan, for his felony in fighting a duel with Captain Tuckett, his lordship will be capitally tried by the House of Lords.

NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.—It is worthy of remark, that the proportions of the British Queen steam-ship,

the last great effort of marine architecture that has interested the world, are exactly those of Noah's Ark, the first that was set afloat; proving that 4,000 years of practical science has done nothing to improve the dimensions of floating boats, first given by the great builder of the universe; and if the critical character on these proportions be duly considered, it may afford an evidence of the truth of the Scripture narrative. The breadth of the Ark was one-sixth of the length; the depth thereof one-tenth of the length. The British Queen is 40ft. 6in. wide; stem to stern 243ft. aloft, whole depth 29, making the square depth 24ft. 6in. The Ark was twice as long as the Queen.—*Hants Telegraph*.

Among the deaths we notice the names of Lord Holland, Admiral Fleeming, the recently appointed Governor of Greenwich hospital, and Major Jenkins of the 11th hussars.

THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.—The *Frankfurter Journal* in its Berlin intelligence, says—"A decree, just issued by the minister of war, orders that the war reserve corps shall be disbanded, as usual, during the autumn. This proves that the warlike movements of France have made no great sensation here. The minister, however, sends off every day couriers into the western provinces. We have such an able combined military organization, that in a fortnight's time we could have an army of 300,000 well disciplined men on foot; whereas it would take France three months to effect the same thing. It is said that our Government has forbidden the exportation of horses; the fact is very probable."

Selected Poetry.

We find in the "TOKEN" for 1841, the following beautiful poem from the pen of Lieut. GREENE, son of our esteemed Postmaster, Nathaniel Greene, Esq. It breathes the very soul of martial poesy, and resembles in spirit the celebrated "Sword Song" of Ker-ner, which once rung through the German forces, calling them to valiant deeds.—*Boston Eve. Gazette*.

SONG OF ESPOUSAL.

BY LIEUT. WILLIAM B. GREENE, U. S. A.

O, bright is a glance from a lady's eye,
And soft is the tint on her rosy cheek,
And sweet are the tones of love's minstrelsy,
When the hopes of the bard in his numbers speak :
But dearer, far dearer, art thou my bride,
Than the throbings of love or the measures of hope;
Far brighter thy flash than the glances of pride;
Thy language more melting than bard ever spoke.

Then hail to my sword ! to my own fair bride !
To my first, to my last, to my only love !
In the darkness of death thou shalt dwell by my side,
O my first and my only love.

When the banner shall droop on the broken lance,
And the heart shall beat low to the fleeting breath,
Our loves shall be sung, with a wild measured dance,
Where havoc keeps time to the harpings of death.
The couch of our bridal shall be the damp ground,
With the blue cannon-smoke for a canopy spread,
While the drum with the bugle shall mingle its sound,
For a wild serenade to the fair one I wed.

Then hail to my sword ! to my own fair bride !
To my first, to my last, to my only love !
In the darkness of death thou shalt dwell by my side,
O my first and only love !

FORT RUSSELL, East Florida, Feb. 9, 1840.

ARMY.**OFFICIAL.**

GENERAL ORDERS, HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 51. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, Nov. 18, 1840.

I.—Promotions and appointments in the army of the United States since the publication of "General Orders" No. 38, of July 21st, 1840.

FIRST REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS.

Brevet 2d Lieut. Richard S. Ewell to be 2d Lieut. 1st Nov., 1840, *vice* Gaither, resigned.

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Second Lieut. William B. Blair to be 1st Lieut. 4th Nov., 1840, *vice* Bransford, deceased.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Second Lieut. Thomas Williams to be 1st Lieut. 5th Oct., 1840, *vice* Tufts, deceased.

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieut. George H. Pegram to be Captain 5th Aug., 1840, *vice* Day, deceased.

Second Lieut. Ferdinand Coxe to be 1st Lieut. 5th Aug., 1840, *vice* Pegram, promoted.

Brevet 2d Lieut. James N. Caldwell, 2d inf. to be 2d Lieut. 5th Aug., 1840, *vice* Coxe, promoted.

Brevet 2d Lieut. Stephen D. Carpenter, to be 2d Lieut. 12th Oct., 1840, *vice* Paine, resigned.

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Brevet Major Joseph Plympton, Captain 5th inf. to be Major 22d Sept., 1840, *vice* Loomis, promoted.

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieut. James M. Smith, to be 1st Lieut. 2d Oct., 1840, *vice* Blanchard, resigned.

Brevet 2d Lieut. Oliver L. Shepherd, 4th inf. to be 2d Lieut. 2d Oct., 1840, *vice* Smith, promoted.

Brevet 2d Lieut. Joseph L. Folsom, 8th inf. to be 2d Lieut. 18th Nov., 1840, *vice* Peyton, dropped.

Brevet 2d Lieut. Wm. B. Johns, 8th inf. to be 2d Lt. 18th Nov., 1840, *vice* Lindenberger, dropped.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieut. Robert M. Cochrane to be 1st Lieut. 4th Oct., 1840, *vice* Grandin, resigned.

Brevet 2d Lieut. Henry D. Wallen, 3d inf. to be 2d Lieut. 4th Oct., 1840, *vice* Cochrane, promoted.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieut. Caleb Sibley to be Captain 22d Sept., 1840, *vice* Plympton, promoted.

Second Lieut. Carter L. Stevenson to be 1st Lieut. 22d Sept., 1840, *vice* Sibley, promoted.

Brevet 2d Lieut. Pinkney Lugenbeel to be 2d Lieut. 22d Sept., 1840, *vice* Stevenson, promoted.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Major Gustavus Loomis, 2d inf. to be Lieut. Colonel 22d Sept., 1840, *vice* Green, deceased.

EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieut. James M. Hill to be Captain 28th Sept., 1840, *vice* Bonnell, deceased.

First Lieut. Henry McKavett to be Capt. 1st Oct., 1840, *vice* Phillips, resigned.

Second Lieut. George Lincoln to be 1st Lieut. 28th Sept. 1840, *vice* Hill, promoted.

Second Lieut. W. C. Browne to be 1st Lieut. 1st Oct., 1840, *vice* McKavett, promoted.

Brevet 2d Lieut. Henry Wardwell, 7th inf. to be 2d Lieut. 28th Sept., 1840, *vice* Lincoln, promoted.

Brevet 2d Lieut. Robert P. Maclay, 6th inf. to be 2d Lieut. 1st Oct., 1840, *vice* Browne, promoted.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Richard F. Simpson of Virginia, to be assistant surgeon, 1st Aug., 1840.

William E. Fullwood of Georgia, to be assistant surgeon, 1st Oct., 1840.

RE-APPOINTMENT.

W. H. T. Walker, late 1st Lieut. 6th inf. to be 1st Lieut. in the same regiment, to take place next below Lieut. Todd, and to rank from the 1st Feb., 1838, the original date of his commission.

II.—CASUALTIES, (17.)**RESIGNATIONS, (10.)**

Captain J. A. Phillips, 8th inf. 30th Sept., 1840,
1st Lieut. A. G. Blanchard, 3d inf. 1st Oct., 1840.
1st Lieut. J. C. Fletcher, 6th inf. 10th Nov., 1840.
1st Lieut. W. G. Grandin, 4th inf. 3d Oct., 1840.
2d Lieut. E. A. Paine, 1st inf. 11th Oct., 1840.
2d Lieut. E. B. Gaither, 1st drag. 31st Oct., 1840.
Ast. Surg. M. C. Leavenworth, 30th Sept., 1840.
Ast. Surg. Samuel Forry, 31st Oct., 1840.
Ast. Surg. Ellis Hughes, 31st July, 1840.
Rev. Jasper Adams, Chaplain, &c. 15th Nov., 1840.

DEATHS, (5.)

Lieut. Col. John Green, 6th inf. at Tallahassee, Flo., 21st Sept., 1840.

Captain William Day, 1st inf. at St. Louis, Mo., 4th Aug., 1840.

Captain Jos. Bonnell, 8th inf. at Philadelphia, Pa., 27th Sept., 1840.

1st Lieut. D. H. Tufts, 4th arf. at Detroit, Mich., 4th Oct., 1840.

1st Lieut. S. J. Bransford, 2d art. at West Point, N. Y., 3d Nov., 1840.

DROPPED, (2.)

Second Lieut. John B. Peyton, 3d inf.

Second Lieut. V. H. Lindenberger, 3d inf.

III.—The officers promoted and appointed, will join their proper stations and companies without delay; and those on detached service, or acting under special orders and instructions, will report by letter to their respective colonels.

IV. "Cadets acting as supernumeraries of the army in virtue of their brevets, will be successively promoted to vacancies of the lowest grade in any regiment of the particular arm to which they may have been assigned conformably to the order of rank established at the Military Academy." [1828.]

V.—DATES OF COMMISSIONS.

Changed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Captain W. Maynadier, ordnance dept. to date from 7th July, 1838, instead of 9th July, 1838.

Captain W. A. Thornton, ordnance dept. to date from 7th July, 1838, instead of 9th July.

Captain H. Garner, 3d artillery, to date from 7th July, 1838, instead of 9th July.

First Lieut. J. L. Donaldson, 1st artillery, to date from 7th July, 1838, instead of 9th July.

First Lieut. G. Taylor, 3d artillery, to date from 7th July, 1838, instead of 9th July.

First Lieut. J. W. Phelps, 4th artillery, to date from 7th July, 1838, instead of 9th July.

BY ORDER OF ALEXANDER MACOMB,

Major General commanding-in-chief:

R. JONES, Adj. Gen.

MEMORANDUM.—The name of William Smith, a captain of the corps of engineers, having been changed by the Legislature of the State of New York to William Davidson Fraser, he will hereafter be known and recognised accordingly.

NAVY.**ORDERS.**

Nov. 9—P. Mid. John Mooney, detached from the Concord, and three months leave.

P. Mid. C. F. M. Spotswood, navy yard, Pensacola.

Midshipman F. A. Parker, Receiving ship, Norfolk.

Nov. 10—P. Mid. J. M. Lockert, permission to return to U. S. from Mediterranean.

Nov. 11—P. Mid. Montgomery Lewis, Rendezvous, Philadelphia.

P. Mid. W. H. Macomb, detached from Store ship Relief.

Mid. W. Winder Polk, Store ship Relief.

Nov. 12—Mid. W. D. Austin and H. O. Porter, Receiving ship, Boston.

Nov. 13—Lieutenant D. G. Farragut, Ordinary, Norfolk.

Lieut. J. W. Turk, Rendezvous, New York.

Surgeon H. S. Coulter, Rendezvous, Baltimore.

Assist. Surgeon S. A. McCreery, Receiving ship, Norfolk.

P. Mid. M. B. Woolsey, Receiving ship, Baltimore.

Mid. J. Q. Adams and J. V. Hixon, Naval School, Philadelphia.

Nov. 17—Lieutenant J. M. Gardner, sloop Concord.

Lieut. H. J. Hartstene, sloop Yorktown.

Lieut. B. Shepard, Store ship Relief.

Nov. 18—Commander A. S. Ten Eick, leave six months, with permission to leave the United States for health.

Lieut. C. H. Jackson, detached from the Preble, and three months leave.

Boatswain John Mills, navy yard, Boston.

Gunner W. B. Brown, navy yard, Boston.

Nov. 19—Lieutenant J. S. Palmer, Receiving ship, Norfolk.

Lieut. Charles Green, detached from Receiving ship, Norfolk, and three months leave.

Boatswain John Miller, sloop Boston.

Naval Intelligence.**U. S. VESSELS OF WAR REPORTED.**

Steamer Fulton, Capt. J. T. Newton, sailed from New York on Thursday last.

WEST INDIA SQUADRON.—Frigate Macedonian, bearing the broad pendant of Com. Jesse Wilkinson, was towed down to Hampton Roads on Sunday last, wind fresh from northwest, by the United States steamer Poinsett, Lieut. Com. Lynch.

BRAZIL SQUADRON.—Frigate Potomac, Captain L. Kearny, flag-ship of Commo. Ridgely, sailed from Rio Janeiro, Sept. 25, for the Rio de la Plata.

Ship Marion, Commander W. J. Belt, sailed from Buenos Ayres, September 2d, for Montevideo, with the lady of Alfred M. Slade, Esq., Consul of the U. S., and daughter, Miss Agnes Slade, on board as passengers, on their way to the United States. Arrived at Rio, Sept. 23.

MARRIAGE.

In Washington, the 5th instant, Mr. WILLIAM WINN, son of the late TIMOTHY WINN, of the U. S. navy, to Miss GOUGH CARROLL, daughter of the Hon. JAMES CARROLL, of Baltimore.

DEATH.

In Washington, on Saturday last, Lieut. Colonel CHARLES R. BROOM, of the U. S. Marine Corps, in the 46th year of his age.

ARMY, NAVY, AND MARINE UNIFORMS.

JOHN SMITH, (late of West Point,) would respectfully inform the officers of the army and navy, that he is now enabled to furnish to the different corps, their uniform complete, all made of the best materials, and forwarded with despatch.

To prevent errors, the Legislature of New York has authorized him to change his name to JOHN S. FRASER; therefore all letters hereafter will be addressed to JOHN S. FRASER, March 5—tf.

168 Pearl street New York.

MILITARY AND NAVAL ORNAMENTS.

B. DELAPIERRE, Importer and Manufacturer of Military B. and Naval Ornaments, and embroiderer in gold and silver, 90 Fulton street, New York, begs leave to tender his services to the Officers of the Army and Navy, in the line of his profession. Epaulets, and other ornaments, are there to be had of the best kind, and most substantial workmanship.

B. D. has imported from the most celebrated military clothing establishments in London, a small lot of the identical blue Silk Velvet, used in the British service for the corps of Topographical Engineers, a sample of which is deposited in the clothing bureau at Washington, and has been approved of by the chief of the corps.

JOHN M. DAVIES & JONES,

SUCCESSORS TO LUKE DAVIES & SON,

102 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,

Manufacturers of the established CAPS for the Army and Navy.

ALSO,

Stocks, Shirts, Linen Collars, Suspenders, &c., &c. aug 1—2m.

COMPILATION OF REGISTERS

OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES ;

1815 to 1837,—inclusive ;

by WM. A. GORDON.

ORDERS for the above work, addressed, post paid, to the Compiler, Washington City, will receive immediate attention.

Aug. 29—tf.

COLT'S PATENT REPEATING FIRE ARMS.

FOR SALE AT THE STORE OF THE PATENT ARMS MAN'G. CO.

No. 155 Broadway, New York City.

At retail, at the following prices, according to style and finish, viz : Rifles, with Equipments complete, and 2 Receivers, 8 charges each, \$50 to 150.

Shot-guns and Carbines, with Equipments complete, 6 charges each, \$40 to 100.

Boarding and Holster Pistols, with Equipments complete, and 2 Receivers, 5 charges each, \$30 to 75.

Belt Pistols, with equipments complete, and 2 Receivers, 5 charges each, \$20 to 50.

Pocket Pistols, with Equipments complete, and 2 Receivers, 5 charges each, \$18 to 40.

If a quantity of arms is wanted, in amount above \$500, the Company will make a handsome deduction in the above prices, and take payment in any approved city of New York aecptances at 90 days.

EDWARD OWEN and EVAN EVANS, heretofore trading under the firm of E. OWEN & Co., have taken into partnership JOHN S. OWEN. The firm will hereafter be known as that of OWEN, EVANS, & Co. They feel grateful for the very liberal patronage with which they have been favored; at the same time that they have to request that all those indebted to them, call and settle the same, either by note or otherwise, without delay, as it is essentially necessary that the business of the late firm be closed.

OWEN, EVANS, & Co., Military & Naval Merchant Tailors, Pennsylvania Avenue (near Fuller's Hotel) Washington city, beg leave to state to their patrons of the army and navy, that by recent arrangements with a London Military and Naval Embroidery Warehouse they are enabled to make up uniforms in a style not surpassed by European manufacturers.

They constantly keep on hand, the following very superior articles.

Rich Gold Embroideries, Army and Navy

do do Epaulets do do

do do Embroidered scales do do

Swords, Belts, & Knots, Army and Navy

Rich Gold Lace do do do and Marine Undress

Caps, new regulation,

With a full assortment of ornaments for the Staff, Topographical Engineers, Dragoons, Artillery, Infantry, &c.

Oct. 22—tf.